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# Teaching Agrarian Students in Phraseology with the Names of Fruit in English

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**ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the teaching agrarian students in phraseology with the names of fruit in English (based on the topic of horticulture).

The names of various fruits and vegetables are used by the people to show the appearance and characteristics of a person. For example, in the Uzbek language, "an apple with two faces is as red as red", etc. The main goal of this study is to study the semantics of lexical units used in the English language with the names of fruits and these phraseological units. The material for this study was taken from several sources: an explanatory dictionary, an English colloquial dictionary, phraseological dictionaries, a dictionary of English proverbs.[1]

Among the studied phraseological units, there is such a phrase semantic group that shows different views of people:

"an apple polisher" - “ўзини мақтайдиган”; "crazy as a peach" - “жиннинамо, ахмоқ”; "a peanut politician" - “майда сиёсатчи”; "a lemon" - “ёлғонга ишонувчан”; "low-hanging fruit" -“содда инсон” and others.

Phraseological units in this group are very expressive, and through these units, the speaker can make a negative and positive assessment of the listener and other people. It should also be mentioned that phraseological units are mainly units of a negative character.

During the analysis of phraseological units, we were convinced that some units are shown by means of comparison, and such units can be found in all languages. For example, “in apple-pie order” – “намунали тарзда”, “life is just a bowl of cherries” –“тинч, яхши ҳаёт”, “red as a cherry” – “қип-қизил”, “sure as God made little green apples” – “икки карра иккидай”, “to compare apples to oranges” – “ер ва осмон ўртасидаги фарқдай”, “brown as a berry” – “офтобда тобланган”, “like old gooseberry” – “бор кучи билан”, “green as gooseberry” – “тажрибасиз”, “like two peas in a pod” – “бир-бирига икки томчи сувдай ўхшаш”, “pea-soup fog” – “қуюқ” and others.[1]

We know that people have always used such expressions to enrich their language, and later these expressions became phraseological units. The fact that people perform an action unconsciously, do not put their mind in place, and act as they know is reflected in the following phraseological units: apple head, beet, pea-brained, plum, cherries, fruit loop.

As we mentioned earlier, the name of the fruit and the unit "head" together are defined by people's stupid behavior - actions, incomprehensible words.[2]

A crazy person: bananas, banana truck, fruitcake, nut bar, nutcase, nut job, be

of one's onions;

A lazy person: Kiwi;

An experienced person: as green as gooseberry;

A disabled person: lemon, raspberry ripple, raspberry;

A woman / a girl: apple bottom, Chiquita banana, cherry, cherry girl, lemon

curd, peach, strawberry blonde;

A man: cherry boy, lemon squeezer, pineapple;

A favorite: apple of one's eyes, sweet pea;

A friend: peaches, peach;

Police: blueberry, cherry-tops, ginger pop, lemon drop;

About ethnic origin: apple, coconut, kiwi, orange, pea soup.

In addition, it also means positive and negative in terms of the use of phraseologisms. For example, negative phraseological units: a rotten apple – атрофдагиларга ёмон таъсир кўрсатувчи инсон, the apple of Sodom - роҳат келтирувчи нарса, lemon - омадсиз, a squeezed lemon кераксиз одам, not quite the clean potato - шубҳали инсон, etc.[2]

Positive phraseological units: sweet pea - азиз инсон, peachy - яхши and others. The names of many fruits are even used in proverbs:

The rotten apple injures its neighbors - Қозонга яқин юрсанг қораси юқар;

As like as two peas - Икки томчи сувдай ўхшаш;

A rotten apple spoil the barrel - Ёмон бузоқ подани бузади.

In conclusion, it can be said that the names of fruits in English have a wide semantics. Both independently and as part of phraseological units and proverbs, they are used as metaphors, the study of such phraseological units will greatly help the students of the agricultural sector to quickly learn the language. Teaching phraseological units is widely used in field-oriented language learning methodology.

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